

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.All business or news letters and telegraphic
despatches must be addressed NEW YORK
HERALD.Letters and packages should be properly
sealed.Rejected communications will not be re-
turned.THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the
year, four cents per copy. Annual subscription
price \$10.THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at FIVE
CENTS per copy. Annual subscription price:—One Copy..... 5
Three Copies..... 15
Five Copies..... 25
Ten Copies..... 45

Postage five cents per copy for three months.

Volume XXXVII.....No. 331

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—PORT, OR, AWAY DOWN
SOUTH—FAMILY JARS.GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. and Eighth
av.—ROUND THE CLOCK.UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Broadway, between Third
and Fourth streets.—AGNES.OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston
and Bleecker st.—ALADDIN THE SECOND.WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—
THE WANDERING DRUMMER. Afternoon and Evening.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—
MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirtieth
street.—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.THEATRE COMIQUE, 61 Broadway.—KING OF CAR-
DS.BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth
avenue.—ROMEO AND JULIET.GERMANIA THEATRE, Fourteenth street, near Third
av.—DAS STUFTENFEST.MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—
SHEER IS WOLF'S CLOTHING—EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Montague st.—
ITALIAN OPERA—DOSS GIOVANNI.BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner
Sixth av.—SINGING MINSTRELS' RECREATION, &c.WHITTE'S THEATRE, No. 265 Broadway.—SPLendid
VARIETY OF NOVELTIES.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—
GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, &c. Matinee.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 151 Broadway.—Ethiopian Min-
strelsy, 151 Broadway.—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.KELLY & LEON'S, 718 Broadway.—Ethiopian Min-
strelsy.BARNUM'S MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS,
Fourth street, near Broadway.—Day and Evening.RAILEY'S GREAT CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE, foot
of Houston street, East River.NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d st. and 4th
av.—GRAND EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—
FISHER AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, Nov. 26, 1872.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY

To-Day's Contents of the
Herald.*PRESIDENT GRANT'S ANNUAL MESSAGE FOR-
SHADOWED FROM WASHINGTON: NEW
SCHEDULE OF REFORMS AND HIS CAB-
INET.—LEADER—SIXTH PAGE.PUBLIC EXCITEMENT IN FRANCE OVER THE
CONTEST BETWEEN THE EXECUTIVE AND
THE ASSEMBLY: THE BOURSE EXCITED:
HEAVY SPECIE WITHDRAWALS FROM
THE BANK: PROPOSED ACTION OF THE
DEPUTIES.—SEVENTH PAGE.BY CABLE FROM EUROPE: REVOLUTIONARY
UPHEAVALS IN ENGLAND, ITALY AND
SPAIN: TERRIFIC GALES: DESTRUCTION
OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.—SEVENTH PAGE.ON 'CHANGE: THE NORTHWEST 'CORNER'
UNBROKEN: 'PREFERRED' LOOKING UP:
WALL STREET MYSTERIES: STOCKS AC-
TIVE AND RISING: THE LONDON MAR-
KET.—FOURTH PAGE.A LEGAL INTERVIEWER: DAVID DUDLEY FIELD
AFTER WALL STREET 'BEARS': TER-
RIFIC NITRO-GLYCERINE EXPLOSION AT
YONKERS.—THIRD PAGE.AFRICAN EXPLORATIONS IN AMERICA: MR.
DE CORDOVA'S HUMOROUS LECTURE ON
THE EXPEDITION TO DISCOVER THE
SOURCES OF THE JERSEY SHREWSBURY:
TRIBUTE TO MR. STANLEY.—TENTH PAGE.MR. GREELEY'S ILLNESS—PERSONAL AND
GENERAL PARAGRAPHS—THE FEATURES
IN AMUSEMENTS.—SEVENTH PAGE.WASHINGTON: THE PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL
MESSAGE: PAYMASTER HODGE PAR-
DONED: ABANDONING CUBA: ROBESON
THINKS WE NEED A NAVY—LITERARY
GOSSIP.—THIRD PAGE.RURAL CRIMES: A MARRIED MAN ATTEMPTS
TO ELOPE WITH A GIRL OF FOURTEEN:
HORRIBLE OUTRAGES: THE ARIS-
TOCRATIC OFFSHOOT OF THE CANTERBURY
PRIMATE.—THIRD PAGE.HENRY ROGERS, THE MURDERER OF POLICE-
MAN DONOHUE, TO BE HANGED: JUDGE
GILBERT DECLARES HIS CONVICTION A
RIGHTS ONE AND DECREES PROMPT
JUSTICE.—FIFTH PAGE.BLOODY WORK OF THE CHERRY STREET
GANG: WILLIAM B. LEE DEAD: THE
POST-MORTEM—NEW YORK AND BROOK-
LYN CITY NEWS—MUNICIPAL.—EIGHTH
PAGE.PERILOUS CONDITION OF THE OLD GRAMMAR
SCHOOL IN THE SEVENTH WARD: DAN-
GERS TO WHICH ATTENDING CHILDREN
ARE EXPOSED.—EIGHTH PAGE.CELEBRATING EVACUATION DAY: THE PHILA-
DELPHIA GUARDS AND VETERANS OF
1812—MARITIME NEWS—GENERAL TELE-
GRAMS—NEGATIVE VOTING.—TENTH PAGE.POLICE PARADE AND FLAG PRESENTATION:
THE ADDRESSES AND REVIEW—A SHE-
WOLF IN PETTICOATS.—EIGHTH PAGE.LEGAL BUSINESS: JAY GOULD'S ARREST: A
LENGTHY AFFIDAVIT IN REFERENCE TO
THE 'CORNER': THE RADCLIFFE DIAM-
ONDS: THE JAVA-ANTIA DISASTER: THE
BOARD WILL.—FIFTH PAGE.TWO INTERESTING PIGEON MATCHES ON THE
JAMAICA ROAD—THE NEWARK CHIEF
OF POLICE ARRESTED FOR ABUSE OF
AUTHORITY—RUMORED FAILURE OF A
SILK FIRM.—FIFTH PAGE.REAL ESTATE OPERATIONS: CONDITION OF
THE MARKET—THE METHODIST PARSONS
AND TYNDAL'S TEST—USING PUBLIC
HALLS FOR POPULAR DEBATES.—EIGHTH
PAGE.A NEW BOW-PROPELLING STEAMER FOR THE
CANALS: THE LARGEST CARGO YET CAR-
RIED.—NINTH PAGE.ISMAIL PACHA'S EXPEDITION TO ZANZIBAR:
UNDESIRABLE TO CO-OPERATE WITH LIV-
INGSTONE: WHAT IS THE REAL DE-
SIGN?—SEVENTH PAGE.President Grant's Annual Message
Foreshadowed from Washington—
New Schedule of Reforms and His
Cabinet.

The President, as we are informed by our special correspondence from Washington, published elsewhere, will to-day read a draft of his annual Message to the Cabinet. The document embraces many important recom- mendations, but apparently it does not include that full measure of justice to the South that has been so often boasted of as forthcoming during the recent campaign. We are told that he has yielded this year, as he did last, to the advice of experienced poli- ticians and changed the tenor of the Message so far as it relates to that part of the country. He praises the wisdom of the En- forcement laws—an inference that the supre- macy of the Enforcement act is to be rigidly maintained. He is pleased to find lawlessness disappearing in the South, and refers with evident satisfaction to the excellent behavior of the people at the polls at the general election, and hopes that the same good spirit will continue to be manifested. Although he has no special recommendation to make on behalf of the South—and here comes in the hope that he will give his aid in some measure for the amelioration of the condition of the Southern people—he desires that Congress shall do whatever it deems wisest in the interests of the late rebel States, reiterating a previously expressed sentiment that he has no policy to enforce against the wishes of the people. Cuba is lightly passed over, the struggle of the in- surgents and other matters connected with the Ever Faithful Isle receiving but a passing notice; and even the effort of the United States in its manner of protecting our citizens, the release of Dr. Howard and the Spanish Claims Commission receive but doubtful com- pliment. Mexico does not receive a large share of attention. The President recognizes the great importance of the Commission ap- pointed by the Mexican government to inves- tigate the disorders along the Rio Grande, but states that while the complaints of American citizens and claims for indemnity must not be disregarded, he believes there were many aggravating circumstances that led to the commission of much of the wrong and de- gradation, a full knowledge of which will be necessary before any just de- cision can be arrived at. He com- ments on the discussion in the Mexican Commission, hopes the convention will be renewed and a full settlement of all our difficulties with the Mexican Republic be brought about. The Vienna Exhibition, and the neces- sity of our achieving as much honor, nationally and commercially, is briefly reviewed; the centennial celebration of 1876 also receives mention. Our credit at home and abroad, the peaceful and prosperous career of the nation during the year now past, the management of the foreign policy, the return of departmental business on the basis of ante-war times—each receive a passing notice. He felicitates the country on the bloodless victories achieved by the recent Treaty of Washington, repeating that legislation is only necessary now to practically effect all that is left of the treaty, and proudly refers to the fact that two great nations—Great Britain and the United States—have presented to all other nations of the earth the splendid example of submitting to calm and peaceful discussion for settlement matters that hitherto have been left to the disas- trous and doubtful arbitrament of the sword. The civil service, the Indians, the Army and Navy, the Territories, the public laws, the Treas- ury, the national finances, the internal revenue service, the postal service, our reciprocities with the New Dominion are also touched upon. From various quarters hints have been thrown out of a revival of the St. Domingo annexation scheme; but from the troubles, including the republican family quarrels, resulting from his first advent in this direction, we conjecture that General Grant will leave the initiation of the second experiment to the Solons of Congress.

We hold to our opinion that our late distinguished Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Seward, in pushing too fast his programme of "manifest destiny," put back the work. His acquisition of that hyper- borean Empire of Alaska was regarded rather as a compliment to the Russian Bear than as a bargain for the American Eagle; but, to oblige his good friend, the Czar, you know, Uncle Sam was only too happy. Not so, however, was it with Mr. Seward's tropical scheme of St. Thomas. At first, to be sure, seven millions appeared a bagatelle for that splendid little volcanic naval station; but when those earthquakes and tidal waves came along, which nearly swept away the island, the King of Denmark was whistled off. And so it was that when General Grant proposed to buy the imperial tropical island of St. Domingo, at the absurdly low figure of a million or so, fears of earthquakes and hurricanes and tidal waves, and of the vomit and of a sanguinary war with those ferocious Africans of Hayti, and other tropical terrors, frightened the Senate from the speculation. Indeed, the purchase of Alaska, that boundless and mysterious land of ice and snow, and our narrow escape from St. Thomas, that mysterious land of fire, changed the American popular idea of annexation to popular indifference even in regard to Cuba and Mexico.

We like the reform bill proposed by the administration for the abolition of internal revenue assessors and the saving thereby of several millions of money. But is Congress as far advanced in the idea of abolishing superfluous offices as the President? There's the hitch. With the people on his side, how- ever, the President may push forward without fear. But again, from the special report which we have published of the preparation of the comprehensive volumes of the new census under the direction of Superin- tendent Walker, we think these volumes, with their illustrative maps and charts and tables, will be by far the most valuable and popular work ever issued from the government printing office. It will surely contribute much useful information in the highest degree to emigrants and settlers in every section of the country, and much to the development of the vast undeveloped resources of the West and the South. This, too, is a great and practical reform of the highest value to the country and every part of it.

In the next place, many rumors are afloat again of an impending change or two in the Cabinet. Indeed, it is said that ex-

cepting Secretary Delano, of the Interior Department, and Attorney General Williams, there is to be a complete reorganization on or about the 1st of March next, if not in the interval. The election of Henry Wilson to the Vice Presidency creates a vacancy in the United States Senate from Massachusetts, and it is understood that Mr. Boutwell, if elected to supply this vacancy, will cheerfully resign the Treasury Department. In short, it appears to be expected that the Massachusetts Legislature, in deference to the wishes of Mr. Boutwell, will in due season elect him to take the place of Senator Wilson. We presume, too, that the President will gracefully yield to the wishes of Mr. Boutwell if they are as represented. Certainly it will not be a very difficult matter to find a man equal in abilities to the present Secretary for the management of the national finances.

Taking it as agreed upon that Mr. Boutwell, under the arrangement suggested, will be transferred from the Cabinet to the Senate, the question recurs, Who is to be or should be appointed to take his place as the head of the Treasury? This place in the Cabinet, of all of them, is the position to which New York, the city as representing the State, is pre-eminently entitled as the commercial and financial centre and settling house of the country. There are scores of business men in this city amply qualified, from their experience in and their knowledge of our financial and commercial affairs, to take charge of the national Treasury; and the original idea of General Grant, that New York should have this department, has lost none of its force since the 4th of March, 1869. There is nothing in the constitution to prevent the appointment of two or more members of the Cabinet from the same State, but the usage and the unwritten law on the subject allow only one member from any State. With a New Yorker, therefore, in the Treasury, a moment's consideration of the fitness of things suggests the necessity of the retirement of Mr. Fish from the Department of State. Doubtless, however, the mere mention of a New Yorker for the Treasury would meet the approval of Mr. Fish, particularly as it is understood that the Treaty of Washington has given him all the official glory he has desired, and that while he despairs of any settlement with Spain, he has frequently intimated to the President a wish to return to the rest and recreations of private life.

But if Mr. Fish is to be gracefully retired from the State Department in order to secure a New Yorker in the Treasury, who shall take the place of Mr. Fish as our Secretary on Foreign Affairs? We know of no man better fitted for this position than our Minister to France, Mr. Washburne. From the beginning of the Franco-German war, through all the vicissitudes of the German invasion of France, the proclamation of the Republic, the siege of Paris and the terrible Commune, to this day, Mr. Washburne has certainly distinguished himself to the satisfaction of his country, in his trying situation, as the representative in the French capital of the government and people of the United States. He has, in this difficult and delicate position at Paris, abundantly shown his ability to meet the responsibilities of the State Department; and if, in a Cabinet reconstruction, he should be advanced to this post General Grant need have no misgivings as to the approbation of all parties and nationalities of the American people. If, however, Mr. Washburne prefers to remain at Paris, we dare say that some man acceptable as a statesman to the country may readily be found, East or West, to fill the State Department. Either Charles Francis Adams or William M. Evarts would admirably fill the position; but if New York can have only one member of the Cabinet, let it be the head of the Treasury for a change.

In conclusion, while it is probable that the reconstruction of the Cabinet will be postponed till the 1st of March, we look for the evidences of many things creditable to the administration in the full accounts which will be given by the President and his Secretaries to Congress of their work during the past year in their respective departments; and we shall be disappointed if we have not a complete schedule of retrenchments and reforms and measures of progress as honorable to the Executive as they will be influential in regulating the legislation of the two houses, regardless of the petty schemes for spoils and plunder of intriguing and trading politicians.

The Postmaster General's Report.

We are told by our Washington correspond- ence that the report of the Postmaster Gen- eral which is to be submitted to Congress will be full of valuable information and bristling with recommendations. Mr. Creswell will re- new his observations on the inadequate com- pensation for the railroad service in carrying the mails. We would rather see some move- ment toward retrenchment, especially as the railroad companies of the country have already great privileges and ought to be liberal in promoting the public service. It is gratifying to know the postal money-order system is grow- ing in favor and that the amount transmitted during the last year exceeded that of the year previous over six millions of dollars. The amount sent through postal money orders last year was upwards of forty-eight millions of dollars. But what of the boasted telegraph scheme? Is anything to be done or recom- mended for placing the telegraph system under control of the government and to cheapen and facilitate telegraphic commu- nication among the people? This is one of the most important and progressive measures now demanding consideration. We hope this will be among the "bristling recommendations" of Mr. Creswell's report.

GAME OF HAZARD.—It would puzzle any one to say which is worst, the game of hazard at Homburg, Baden and other places in Ger- many, which the government has resolved to suppress, or the desperate gambling in stocks and money in Wall and Broad streets. The penal code in Germany relating to these gam- bling establishments reads:—"Whoever shall make a business of hazard play shall be pun- ished with imprisonment of from three months to two years and a fine of from one hundred to two thousand thalers, and be prohibited from the exercise of rights as a citizen." Cannot our legislators find some way to prevent the equally demoralizing and ruinous game of hazard in stocks and money here? Far greater evils result, not only to the victims imme- diately concerned, but to the whole business community, from stock gambling.

Important Egyptian Movement—The
Viceroy's Expedition of Five Thou-
sand Men to Aid Dr. Livingstone's
Discoveries.

We have, in a special cable despatch, the very interesting and important information that the Egyptian Viceroy's Central African armed expedition of five thousand men, just organized, under the command of Purdy Bey (some English or American soldier named Purdy), will be carried round, via the Suez Canal and the Red Sea, in transports to Zanzibar, from which point it will strike into the heart of the African Continent; that its ostensible object is to join Dr. Livingstone and to co-operate with him, if agreeable, in settling the problem of the Nile sources; but that otherwise this Egyptian expedition will act independently in the exploration and location of the Nile sources under the Egyptian flag. In short, it appears to be doubtful whether this expedition, in any event, intends to join Livingstone. The real object is supposed to be to form a junction with Sir Samuel Baker, or Baker Pacha, as he is now titled, in the great equatorial lake basin of the Nile, and thence to open a new military line of operations northward into Abyssinia.

We incline to the opinion, however, that the objects of this expedition are confined to the relief of Baker Pacha and the annexation of the Nile sources to the Egyptian Vice-royalty. Our last accounts from Baker, who is a great favorite with the Viceroy, represented him as having ascended the main river with his army and his boats to the marshy region at and above the mouth of the Bah- el-Gazal, where, from the abandonment of most of his boats, and in pushing still south- ward by land, he was completely cut off from his base of supplies down the river, and was, accordingly, regarded as in a somewhat critical position. Hence, no doubt, the organization of this powerful armed expedition from the Khedive, to go by way of the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean to Zanzibar, and thence directly across the country to the great equatorial Nile lakes. The first object, we hold, is the relief of Baker; the second object, we sup- pose, under Baker, to continue his explora- tions to the head waters of the sacred Egyp- tian river, and to anticipate and head off England by the annexation to Egypt of all those countries that are tributary to the mighty Nile.

It is reasonable to suppose that the Egyptian Viceroy had heard of the proposed African mission of Sir Bartle Frere, and that, sus- pecting it to cover some great designs of Eng- lish occupation and colonization, the vigilant Ismail Pacha has resolved to anticipate Sir Bartle, and to secure the Nile sources to Egypt, if possible, ahead even of Livingstone. But whatever the Viceroy's designs, this Egyp- tian expedition for Central Africa, by way of Zanzibar, adds immensely to the interest of all these movements for the abolition of the slave trade in East Africa, and for the opening of the heart of that great Continent to Christian civilization and to the general trade of the civilized nations of both hemispheres. Had England understood her interests in this busi- ness as well as the Viceroy has evidently com- prehended the interests of Egypt a British armed expedition of five thousand men would now be on its way to Unyanyembe, Lake Tan- ganyika and the Livingstone chain of lakes and rivers, to annex them to the British Crown. Now the Egyptian Viceroy, in the name of his Sultan, will probably carry off the prize.

The Difficulties Between President
Thiers and the French Assembly.

The situation as between President Thiers and the Assembly, as will be seen from our telegraphic news columns this morning, is not improved. For some days past it has been threatening; it now seems to be alarm- ing. A despatch to the London papers pro- nounces the situation gloomy. The majority in the Assembly, it is said, has refused to yield or in any way abandon its position. A compromise between the executive and legis- lative departments of the government is, therefore, pronounced improbable. A later despatch has it that the party of the Right in the Assembly have decided to nominate General Changarnier as their candidate for the Presidency in the event of the resignation of President Thiers. If this latter report be true it justifies the statement we made yester- day, that President Thiers was gradually losing the support of the Right and doing his best to find support from the Left. The situ- ation is really critical. We have never con- cealed from ourselves the fact that the Assem- bly was stronger than the President; but should Thiers resign it is not our opinion that France would trust the Assembly for another hour. Gambetta demands dissolu- tion; and if Thiers resigns it must either be dissolution or revolution.

Crime in the City.

The frequency of murder in this city is becoming absolutely alarming, and unless some stringent measures are adopted by the authorities the ruffianism will become com- pletely master of the situation. Indeed, to such an extent is the use of the knife and the pistol carried that no one is safe. The law has been proved to be particularly impotent to punish the assassin, and, as a result, the rowdy element feel that they are at liberty to vent their anger on any one who is unlucky enough to incur their ill will. If the law were administered as it ought to be the reign of murder which now holds sway in the community would be soon checked; for the very class who are ready to use deadly weapons under the present looseness in the administra- tion of justice would be very chary in running the risk of being hanged. Unfortunately at present they can nearly always count on the presence of some tender conscience on the jury, with whom to defeat the law is a virtue. It is a great misfortune for a community to be blessed with people of this stamp. Their sym- pathy seems always to turn with the interesting assassin who, in a fit of jealousy, or heated by drink, murders in a cowardly and brutal man- ner some fellow creature. Unless we are to declare that killing is a noble sport, in which those who feel so disposed are at liberty to indulge, we must find some cure for the con- sciences of jurymen. The most rational way out of the difficulty would be to pass a law that, except in political cases, two-thirds of a jury should be sufficient to give a verdict. Such a law as this would soon have the effect of removing a good many interesting assassins out of the way of temptation. It would also

have a certain moral restraining effect on hundreds of young men who are being edu- cated into murderers by the present laxity of the laws. One thing, however, is certain, and that is, that the present reign of rowdiness must be brought to an end.

The Brightening Prospects of the
American Isthmian Canal.

The latest advices represent the prospects of the long-proposed Isthmian Canal as bright and brightening. The timely surveys ordered three years ago by the President—who takes a lively interest in the enterprise—while not exhausted for engineering purposes, are now sufficiently matured to justify several unde- niable deductions.

In the first place the various surveys put beyond all doubt the fact that there are no physical, meteorologic or climatic impediments in the way of its construction that are not easily surmounted. Heretofore the chief diffi- culty was conjectured to be the torrential rain- fall of the tropics, which, during the rainy season, makes every streamlet a river and every ravine a roaring rush of waters. The objection to any kind of canal, which is sug- gested by this fact, is, however, obviated by two considerations—the canal can be made as a tunnel over a portion of the Napipi route, which would not be exposed to the washing and tearing force of the debris drifted by the heavy rain; and, furthermore, by a system of lockage over the Nicaraguan route the canal can be built on the crest of the inter- oceanic divide, and, thus elevated, its bed would not be liable to injury from this source. The total altitude of the last-named route, over which the water would be carried, would be only one hundred and six feet to the level of Lake Nicaragua, and by a slight detour hard and solid ground can be obtained north of Greytown.

Besides establishing the feasibility of this great undertaking the surveys already made greatly simplify the problem by reducing the choice of routes to that by the Nicaraguan Lake, or by one of the natural routes along the Napipi valley. The determination of this fact is important, as showing that there are none others of the many routes proposed that will at all compare with these two. By next Spring the final surveys of the Darien and Nicaraguan lines will be in the hands of the government, ready for immediate use in the actual prosecution of the work.

Without desiring to anticipate the decision of the engineers it is obvious that, other things being equal, the American people will prefer the Nicaraguan route. But, however this may be, the time has now arrived for bringing the matter actively before Congress for such early and decisive preliminary legisla- tion as may best serve to expedite and ad- vance the construction of the canal as soon as the route is chosen.

There are of course many who, like those who a few years ago derided the idea of a Suez Canal, a Mont Cenis Tunnel or a Pacific Rail- road, will treat the whole scheme as Utopian. But, with the President's earnest advocacy and the known urgency of its need and its already great popularity in the United States, it is to be hoped that nothing will be allowed to delay the beginning of active operations and the adoption of such measures as will in- sure its early completion. The Suez Canal, with not half the natural advantages that would be enjoyed by the American Canal, has proved a magnificent success, both engineer- ing and financial. That at an early day the Atlantic and Pacific will be united by a simi- lar structure no one doubts. The only ques- tion is, Shall the United States or some other Power reap the golden rewards of building it?

The Radicals in Rome.

An uneasy feeling is being manifested by the radical party in Rome, which causes the gov- ernment of Victor Emmanuel considerable ap- prehension. It is not to be expected that Italy, which has been for generations the very hotbed of revolutionary enterprises, should in a moment abandon all her acquired habits and settle down as a peaceful and law-abiding na- tion. The fact is that while the causes which predisposed the popular mind to acts of violence have been removed their effect will con- tinue to be felt for many a long day. It is, however, a misfortune that the progressive theories of the liberal party should be turned into agencies of disturbance in a land where all the liberty that is good for them just now is enjoyed by the people. A strong govern- ment which can command general confidence is the first need of the Italian people, and to procure this all secondary requirements ought to be sacrificed. Those republicans who talk of overthrowing the rule of the King belong to that class of liberals who, by their turbulence and folly, bring discredit on the principles they profess without compre- hending. In the hands of such men Italy would again be split up into miserable cliques and factions and would cease to have any importance among the nations. We are in favor of a republic in Italy, as in all other lands, but we want to see it come gradually, so that it shall bring with it peace, order and prosperity, not violence and anarchy. If the radical party in Rome were wise they would devote their whole energy to supporting the government and to educating the people, so as to hasten the moment when the advent of the Republic would be a real blessing to their country.

The American System of Free Edu-
cation in Australia.

Steam and the electric telegraph bring us into close intercourse with the remotest quarters of the globe. San Francisco and Melbourne thus become near neighbors, and it is not sur- prising that Australia and California assimilate in their social and political character. We have ever been proud of our system of free public schools, in which every child has the opportunity for acquiring the rudiments of a sound practical education, and it is natural we should be gratified to learn that the lawmakers of that far-off British colony propose to adopt our educational plan, with the improvement of making school at- tendance compulsory. No more solid founda- tion can be laid for the prosperity and sta- bility of a community than in the general education of its individuals. That nation which pays generously for schools has little need of expenditure for jails and pauper re- lief. Australia, in transplanting to her virgin soil the American common schools, is making a better use of her gold than she could in fortresses or armaments. She has already colleges and academies which enjoy fine re-

putation; but when she will have in opera- tion a common school within the reach of every settler's family, that will be of more value to her than her gold placers, her inex- haustible soil or her salubrious climate. All Americans will wish full success to the com- mon school system in the new Continent of the Indian Ocean.

A Great National Work—The Trans-
Alleghany Canal.

A few days ago the telegraph informed us of the visit of a Virginia delegation to Pres- ident Grant to solicit his interest in behalf of the completion of the James River and Kanawha Canal by government. The two States, Virginia and West Virginia, anxious to secure a cheap and capacious transportation of Western produce to the seaboard, offer to surrender their interest in the work to the United States, provided it be completed and, after it has paid for the government expendi- ture, be made a highway, free of all tolls ex- cept such as are necessary to keep it in re- pair. This wise and liberal proposition met the endorsement of the President, and, it is said, will be laid before Congress with his re- commendation for legislative action. It is hard to overlook the immense importance of a water passage for the Ohio Valley, by which it may reach the sea; and now that the long agitated problem of the steam navigation of canals has been almost, if not fully, solved, it is evident that the consummation of the Virginia scheme is the part of timely and sagacious statesmanship. The James River water way has long since been in operation for about two hundred miles from Richmond, and was constructed at an expense of \$10,436,369, to Buchanan, leaving about two hundred miles to be completed. It has a prismatic stream, fed from the mountain sources, five feet deep, thirty feet at the bottom and fifty feet on the top, with locks one hundred by fifteen feet in the clear, and its projected terminus is the head of canal navigation on the rich, coal- headed waters of the Kanawha. It was designed as an outlet for that immense trade of the West, which cannot have access to the Erie Canal or the lakes, to the noble bosom of the Chesapeake Bay. The completion of this work would be a telling blow against the rapidly solidifying railroad monopolies which now hamper the commerce and retard the growth of some of the finest and most fertile sections of the trans-Alleghany country. The development of these sections has long languished for want of a cheap and convenient outlet to the ocean, from the fact that the Erie and New York canals are already taxed to their utmost capacity, and there is no way of sending off their in- creased production except at the ruinous rates of railroad transportation over a thousand miles. Unfortunately the annual closing of lake navigation—during the average frost and ice period of one hundred and eighteen days—is a serious drawback to the business prosperity of the Atlantic seaboard, while for twenty years past the average annual closing of the James River Canal has been only fifteen days, and in this time for ten years it was not closed a single day. The equinoctial gales which ravage the lakes and imperil its shipping necessitate for several months of the year the large increase of tolls and freights by nearly sixty per cent, while shipments are often frozen in for the whole winter. During this dangerous and icy period the only water avenue for the trade of the Mississippi Valley also is by sea from New Orleans to New York—a long route, and attended with delay and danger, especially in the Florida Pass and thence to Sandy Hook. The population of the inland States, which are cut off from the corn markets of New York and the world by the heavy cost of railway carriage, is esti- mated by Poor, for 1867, at not less than four- teen and a half millions. There can be no doubt that the opening up of this great and free water highway would greatly increase the productiveness and prosperity of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, and would also immensely enhance the trade of New York and all our seaboard cities. In time of war such a work as it is now proposed the government shall take free of cost and complete would be of the greatest military value, and in this view has long since attracted the attention of our chief military engineers. In the event of hostilities with any naval Power of the world, the Chesapeake Bay would be for us a magazine of ex- haustless military supplies from the great West, and its entrance, between Capes Henry and Charles—a distance of only nine miles—could be easily commanded by a small naval force. As a great national enterprise the com- pletion of the trans-Alleghany Canal must commend itself to the judgment of the whole country, and as an admirable initiation of the new progressive policy of the government, as foreshadowed by Presidential suggestion.

COST OF METROPOLITAN RAILROADS.—The success of the London railroads, notwithstand- ing their enormous cost, ought to satisfy our capitalists that similar lines, whether by viaduct or underground, in New York would pay. The Metropolitan cost £222,286 a mile, over \$4,500,000; the Chatham and Dover Metropolitan Extension cost £500,000; the North London, £281,340; the Blackwall, £266,000; and the Greenwich, £200,000. We do not know what the estimate is, if any has been made, for a viaduct or underground rail- road from one end of Manhattan Island to the other, but it would hardly cost more a mile than the Greenwich—that is, \$1,000,000, which is the lowest of any of the London railroads named. Surely there is wealth and enterprise enough here to give the people of New York this most necessary means of rapid transit.

British Emigration to Paraguay.

The British Emigration Board in London cautions British subjects against being de- luded into seeking homes in Paraguay. At- tention is called to the exhausted and un- settled condition of that country in conse- quence of its late war with Brazil and the allies, and to the fact of its tropical climate, which unfits it for the residence of people, accustomed to the bracing air and low tem- perature of England or Ireland. Lack of access to good markets for products, differ- ences of language and customs, are also al- luded to as affording reasons why the British laborer would not improve his condition by settling in tropical South America. He is told, and truly, that he would do far better in one of the British colonies. The official Board fails to inform the unsatisfied British